

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A real-time picture information compression-transmission apparatus for compression-transmitting picture information in a real time
5 manner, comprising:

input means for receiving said picture information;

an encoder encoding said picture information from the
input means on a preset cycle in a real time manner;

storage means for writing and storing
10 real-time-encoded frame data on said picture information from the encoder for each frame;

division means for sequentially dividing said real-time-encoded frame data stored in the storage means into packets for each frame; and

15 transmission timing control and transmission means for controlling transmission timing to sequentially transmit the divided packets to a network after a write time for storing said frame data for the packets and before a time for storing next frame data, and for transmitting the packets to the
20 network according to a connection-less type protocol.

2. A real-time picture information compression-transmission apparatus according to claim 1,
25 wherein

the division means for dividing each frame data into the packets, divides each of said encoded frame data into

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the packets in size suited for an Ethernet maximum transfer unit; and

the transmission timing for transmitting the divided packets to the network is determined from an encoded frame
5 interval and a frame data storage time.

3. A real-time picture information compression-transmission apparatus according to claim 1,
10 wherein

the division means for dividing each frame data into the packets is constituted so that:

a payload size of a transmitted UDP packet corresponds to a value obtained by subtracting an IP header size and
15 a UDP header size from an Ethernet maximum transfer unit;
and

the number of UDP packets divided from a K-th frame corresponds to a value obtained by dividing a data size, in bytes, of the K-th frame by the payload size, in bytes,
20 of the transmitted UDP packet; and

the transmission timing, controlled by said control means, for transmitting the packets to the network is set so that a transmission time, in seconds, for transmitting the K-th frame data to the network corresponds to a value
25 obtained by subtracting a write time, in seconds, for which said encoder writes the K-th frame data into said storage means, from a frame interval, in seconds, between the K-th

frame data and a (K + 1)th frame data.

4. A real-time picture information
5 compression-transmission apparatus according to claim 1,
wherein

if multi-channel transmission is conducted, the
transmitted packets are further filtered using one of UDP
port numbers and IP multi-cast addresses, whereby even if
10 a network band in which the packets are being transmitted
is narrowed, filtered picture information can be
transmitted.

15 5. A real-time picture information
compression-transmission apparatus according to claim 2,
wherein

if multi-channel transmission is conducted, the
transmitted packets are further filtered using one of UDP
20 port numbers and IP multi-cast addresses, whereby even if
a network band in which the packets are being transmitted
is narrowed, filtered picture information can be
transmitted.

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6. A real-time picture information
compression-transmission apparatus according to claim 3,

wherein

if multi-channel transmission is conducted, the transmitted packets are further filtered using one of UDP port numbers and IP multi-cast addresses, whereby even if
5 a network band in which the packets are being transmitted is narrowed, filtered picture information can be transmitted.

10 7. A real-time picture information compression-transmission apparatus for compression-transmitting live picture information in a real time manner, comprising:

input means for receiving said live picture
15 information;

an encoder encoding said live picture information from the input means on a preset cycle in a real time manner;

storage means for writing and storing
real-time-encoded frame data on said picture information
20 from the encoder for each frame;

division means for sequentially dividing said real-time-encoded frame data stored in the storage means into packets for each frame;

transmission timing control and transmission means for
25 controlling transmission timing to sequentially transmit the divided packets to a network after a write time for storing said frame data for the packets and before a time for storing

next frame data, and for transmitting the packets to the network according to a connection-less type protocol;

packet loss detection means for detecting packet loss of the packets transmitted to the network; and

5 encoding bit rate control means for controlling an encoding bit rate of said encoder by the detected packet loss.

10 8. A real-time picture information compression-transmission apparatus according to claim 7, wherein

the packet loss detection means detects said packet loss by searching an order of serial numbers in the packets;

15 the encoding bit rate control means controls said encoder to reduce said encoding bit rate if a packet loss value exceeds a threshold.

20 9. A real-time picture information compression-transmission apparatus according to claim 7, wherein

each of the serial numbers in said packets is inserted after a packet header and into a top of user packet data.

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10. A real-time picture information

compression-transmission apparatus for
compression-transmitting picture information on a
plurality of channels in a real time manner, comprising:

5 a plurality of sets of input means for receiving said
picture information;

a plurality of sets of encoders encoding said picture
information from the input means on a preset cycle in a real
time manner;

10 a plurality of sets of storage means for writing and
storing real-time encoded frame data on said picture
information from the encoder for each frame;

a plurality of sets of division means for sequentially
dividing said real-time encoded frame data stored in the
storage means into packets for each frame;

15 a plurality of sets of transmission timing control and
transmission means for controlling transmission timing to
sequentially transmit the divided packets to a network after
a write time for storing said frame data for the packets
and before a time for storing next frame data, and for
20 transmitting the packets to the network according to a
connection-less type protocol, wherein

the plurality of sets of input means, encoders, storage
means, division means and transmission timing control and
transmission means are prepared to correspond to the picture
25 information on the plurality of channels, respectively, so
as to process live picture information on said plurality
of channels;

packet loss detection means for detecting packet loss
of the packets transmitted to the network; and

transmission timing control and adjustment means for
adjusting and controlling said transmission timing
5 controlled and transmitted by said plurality of sets of
transmission timing control and transmission means,
respectively.

10 11. A real-time picture information
compression-transmission apparatus according to claim 10,
wherein

the adjustment and control of said transmission timing
is carried out so as to minimize a sum of packet loss rates
15 of the respective channels.

12. A real-time picture information
compression-transmission apparatus according to claim 10,
20 wherein

the adjustment and control of said transmission timing
is carried out by setting same or different packet
transmission start offset for each channel, the packet
transmission start offset conducted to be changed in frame
25 units.

13. A real-time picture information compression-transmission apparatus according to claim 11, wherein

the adjustment and control of said transmission timing
5 is carried out so that a J channel packet transmission delay corresponds to a value obtained by dividing an eightfold value of a product between the Ethernet maximum transfer unit and a J channel timing fine adjustment parameter SJ, where $1 \leq J \leq N$, and N is the number of channels, by an
10 effective network band in bit/sec, and so that an upper limit of packet transmission timing fine adjustment parameters SJ, where SJ includes S1, S2, S3, ..., SN, N is total channel number, and $1 \leq J \leq N$, corresponds to a value obtained by dividing an average packet transmission interval per channel
15 by a time required to transmit the Ethernet maximum transfer unit.

14. A real-time picture information
20 compression-transmission method for compression-transmitting picture information in a real time manner, comprising:

an encoding step of encoding said picture information on a preset cycle in a real time manner;
25 a storage step of writing and storing real-time-encoded frame data on said picture information for each frame;
a division step of sequentially dividing said

real-time-encoded frame data into packets for each frame;
and

5 a transmission timing control and transmission step
of controlling transmission timing to sequentially transmit
the divided packets to a network after a write time for storing
said frame data for the packets and before a time for storing
next frame data, and of transmitting the packets to the
network according to a connection-less type protocol.

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15. A real-time picture information
compression-transmission method for
compression-transmitting live picture information in a real
time manner, comprising:

15 an encoding step of encoding said live picture
information on a preset cycle in a real time manner;

a storage step of writing and storing real-time-encoded
frame data on said picture information for each frame;

20 a division step of sequentially dividing said
real-time-encoded frame data into packets for each frame;

a transmission timing control and transmission step
of controlling transmission timing to sequentially transmit
the divided packets to a network after a write time for storing
said frame data for the packets and before a time for storing
25 next frame data, and of transmitting the packets to the
network according to a connection-less type protocol;

a packet loss detection step of detecting packet loss

of the packets transmitted to the network; and

an encoding bit rate control step of controlling an encoding bit rate in said encoding step by the detected packet loss.

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16. A real-time picture information compression-transmission method for compression-transmitting picture information on a plurality of channels in a real time manner, comprising:

an encoding step of encoding said picture information on a preset cycle in a real time manner;

a storage step of writing and storing real-time encoded frame data on said picture information for each frame;

15 a division step of sequentially dividing said real-time encoded frame data into packets for each frame;

a transmission timing control and transmission step of controlling transmission timing to sequentially transmit the divided packets to a network after a write time for storing said frame data for the packets and before a time for storing next frame data, and of transmitting the packets to the network according to a connection-less type protocol;

a packet loss detection step of detecting packet loss of the packets transmitted to the network; and

25 a transmission timing control and adjustment step of adjusting and controlling said transmission timing in said transmission timing control and transmission step for said

each channel by the detected packet loss.

17. A storage medium stored a control program for
5 allowing a computer to control compression-transmitting
picture information in a real time manner, the control
program allowing the computer to control:

encoding said picture information on a preset cycle
in a real time manner;

10 writing and storing real-time-encoded frame data on
said picture information for each frame;

sequentially dividing said real-time-encoded frame
data into packets for each frame; and

controlling transmission timing to sequentially
15 transmit the divided packets to a network after a write time
for storing said frame data for the packets and before a
time for storing next frame data, and transmitting the
packets to the network according to a connection-less type
protocol.

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18. A storage medium stored a control program for
allowing a computer to control compression-transmitting
live picture information in a real time manner, the control
25 program allowing the computer to control:

encodingsaidlivepictureinformationonapresetcycle
in a real time manner;

writing and storing real-time-encoded frame data on
said picture information for each frame;

sequentially dividing said real-time-encoded frame
data into packets for each frame;

5 controlling transmission timing to sequentially
transmit the divided packets to a network after a write time
for storing said frame data for the packets and before a
time for storing next frame data, and transmitting the
packets to the network according to a connection-less type
10 protocol;

detecting packet loss of the packets transmitted to
the network; and

controlling an encoding bit rate in said encoding by
the detected packet loss.

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19. A storage medium stored a control program for
allowing a computer to control compression-transmitting
live picture information on a plurality of channels in a
20 real time manner, the control program allowing the computer
to control, with respect to the live picture information
on the plurality of channels, for each channel:

encoding said picture information on a preset cycle
in a real time manner;

25 writing and storing real-time encoded frame data on
said picture information for each frame;

sequentially dividing said real-time encoded frame

data into packets for each frame;

controlling transmission timing to sequentially transmit the divided packets to a network after a write time for storing said frame data for the packets and before a
5 time for storing next frame data, and transmitting the packets to the network according to a connection-less type protocol;

detecting packet loss of the packets transmitted to the network; and

10 adjusting control of said transmission timing for said each channel by the detected packet loss.

20. A picture information decoding apparatus for
15 decoding compressed video data using motion compensation prediction and discrete cosine transform, comprising:

means for converting an inversely-quantized discrete cosine transform coefficient into a smaller base than an encoding-side discrete cosine transform base;

20 means for performing inverse transform using inverse discrete cosine transform using the smaller base than the encoding-side discrete cosine transform base; and

means for converting picture data subjected to the inverse discrete cosine transform into picture data having
25 a same size as a size of the compressed video data.

21. A picture information decoding apparatus according to claim 20, wherein

the picture information decoding apparatus decodes only intra coded pictures.

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22. A picture information decoding apparatus according to claim 20, further comprising:

means for conducting motion compensation prediction
10 to block data having a same size as a size of encoded block data, and for restoring picture block data inversely discrete cosine transformed to have the same block size as the size of said encoded block data, into the video data; and

means for storing the restored video data for said
15 motion compensation prediction.

23. A picture information decoding apparatus according to claim 22, wherein

20 the picture information decoding apparatus decodes only intra coded pictures and one-way predictive encoded pictures.

24. A picture information decoding apparatus according to claim 22, wherein

the picture information decoding apparatus further

comprises means, connected to means for performing inverse transform using inverse discrete cosine transform using the smaller base than said encoding-side discrete cosine transform base through switching means, for conducting
5 inverse discrete cosine transform with a same block size as a block size of said compressed video data;

the intra coded pictures are decoded by the means for conducting inverse discrete cosine transform to the block data of the same block size as the size of said encoded block
10 data; and

encoded pictures other than the intra coded pictures are subjected to an inverse transform processing using the inverse discrete cosine transform having the smaller base than the encoding-side discrete cosine transform base, and
15 decoded by conducting said motion compensation prediction.

25. A picture information decoding apparatus according to claim 20, wherein

20 said means for converting said inversely-quantized discrete cosine transform coefficient into the smaller base than the encoding-side discrete cosine transform base is scaling means.

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26. A picture information decoding apparatus for decoding compressed video data using motion compensation

prediction and discrete cosine transform, comprising:

means for low-pass filtering an inversely quantized discrete cosine transform coefficient; and

means for inversely transforming the low-pass filtered data using an inverse discrete cosine transform having a base of a same size as a size of an encoding-side discrete cosine transform base, wherein

the inverse discrete cosine transform is to inversely transform a non-zero discrete cosine transform coefficient.

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27. A picture information decoding apparatus according to claim 26, wherein

the picture information decoding apparatus decodes only intra coded pictures.

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28. A picture information decoding apparatus according to claim 27, further comprising:

means for conducting motion compensation prediction to block data having a same size as a size of encoded block data, and for restoring the video data; and

means for storing the restored video data for said motion compensation prediction.

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29. A picture information decoding apparatus

according to claim 28, wherein

the picture information decoding apparatus decodes only intra coded pictures and one-way predictive encoded pictures.

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30. A picture information decoding apparatus according to claim 28, wherein

the picture information decoding apparatus further
10 comprises means, connected to means for inversely transform said low-pass filtered data using inverse discrete cosine transform having a base of a same size as a size of an encoding-side discrete cosine transform base through switching means, for conducting discrete cosine transform
15 to the data of a same block size as a block size of the compressed video data;

the intra coded pictures are decoded by the means for conducting discrete cosine transform to the data of the same block size as the block size of said compressed video data;

20 and

encoded pictures other than the intra coded pictures are decoded by inversely transforming said low-pass filtered data using the inverse discrete cosine transform having the base of the same size as the size of the encoding-side discrete
25 cosine transform base, and by conducting said motion compensation prediction.

31. A computer readable storage medium stored a program for allowing a computer to execute:

5 a step of converting an inversely-quantized discrete cosine transform coefficient into a smaller base than an encoding-side discrete cosine transform base;

a step of performing inverse transform using inverse discrete cosine transform having the smaller base than the encoding-side discrete cosine transform base; and

10 a step of converting picture data subjected to the inverse discrete cosine transform into picture data having a same size as a size of the compressed video data.

15 32. A computer readable storage medium stored a program for allowing a computer to execute:

a step of low-pass filtering an inversely-quantized discrete cosine transform coefficient; and

20 a step of inversely transforming the low-pass filtered data using a base of a same size as a size of an encoding-side discrete cosine transform base.

25 33. A computer readable storage medium according to claim 31, wherein

the storage medium further stores a program for a step of conducting motion compensation prediction to block data

having a same size as a size of encoded block data, and of restoring a video data.